FBIS-SOV-86-078
Wednesday
23 April 1986
Vol III No 078 Supp 082

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

USSR National Affairs

Vol III No 078 *23 Apr 86*

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Gromyko Said Suffering From 'Heart Condition' *[Kuwait KUNA]* ..... R 1
Siberian Missile Factory Reportedly Explodes *[Vienna ORF Teletext]* ..... R 1
Festive Meeting Marks Lenin's Birth Anniversary ..... R 1
TV, Radio Relay ..... R 1
Shevardnadze Speech *[PRAVDA 23 Apr]* ..... R 1
Yeltsin Lays Wreath at Lenin Mausoleum ..... R 9
Shcherbitskiy Addresses Supreme Soviet Presidium *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 11 Apr]* ..... R 9
Theater Workers, Creative Unions Meet in Moscow ..... R 9
Ligachev Urges 'Boldness' ..... R 9
Other Participants Noted ..... R 10
Zimyanin Addresses Education Ministry Collegium ..... R 10
Supreme Soviet Commissions Discuss Conservation ..... R 10
PRAVDA Examines Restructuring of Party Work *[21 Apr]* ..... R 11
IZVESTIYA on Improving Social Justice *[4 Apr]* ..... R 12
Uzbek Furniture, Wood Processing Minister Named *[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 3 Apr]* ..... R 13

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA Reports Industrial Performance Results *[PRAVDA 20 Apr]* ..... S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 17-22 April Reported ..... T 1

Gromyko Said Suffering From 'Heart Condition'

LD230920 Kuwait KUNA in English 0829 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 23 (KUNA) — President of the Soviet Union Andrey Gromyko who has not been seen in public for the last three weeks, is believed to be suffering of a heart condition, KUNA learnt from Soviet official sources Wednesday.

Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was absent Tuesday from an important public function to commemorate birthday anniversary of the founder of the Soviet State Vladimir Lenin. Gromyko's failure to confer with the Afghan Premier Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand who concluded today his official visit to the Soviet Union, fuelled further speculations about his serious sickness.

President Gromyko, born in 1909, was elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the country's parliament, in July 1985.

Siberian Missile Factory Reportedly Explodes

AU231736 Vienna ORF Teltext in German 1920 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva/Bisk (USSR) — A missle factory in the West Siberian town of Bisk was seriously damaged by an explosion at the beginning of January. This was reported by *INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW*, a specialist military journal published in Geneva, which provided no details or its sources. The review gives no details about about casualties for the cause of the explosion.

In another article, the magazine reports on a mutiny by Soviet troops in Afghanistan in October 1985 in which more than 70 Red Army soldiers are said to have been killed.

Festive Meeting Marks Lenin's Birth Anniversary

TV, Radio Relay

LD222032 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian and Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1255 GMT on 22 April link up to carry a live relay of the festive session held at Moscow's Palace of Congresses on the anniversary of Lenin's birth.

Moscow television shows the audience in the hall as the announcer says that those present include public representatives, workers, artists, servicemen, and foreign guests and diplomats.

At 1300 GMT the audience applauds the appearance of the Soviet leaders who are seen entering the hall in the following order: Yeltsin, Gorbachev, Ryzhkov, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, and Chebrikov.

At 1301 GMT Yeltsin takes has place at the rostrum and declares the meeting open. The national anthem is played, after which Yeltsin yields the floor to Shevardnadze, who delivers a speech to the meeting.

During Shevardnadze's speech, the camera pans the platform showing the following seating arrangement:

Seated in the front row, from left to right, are: Zaykov, Chebrikov, Ligachev, Gorbachev, Yeltsin, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze's vacated seat, Vorotnikov, Aliyev, and Academician Aleksandrov.

In the second row seated from left to right are: An unidentified person, DRA Prime Minister Keshtmand, Shcherbina, Silayev, Ryabov, Maslyukov, Marchuk, unidentified person, Batalin, Antonov, Murakhovskiy, Arkhipov, Dolgikh, Sokolov, Talyzin, Demichev, Zimyanin, Dobrynin, Biryukova, Yakovlev, Razumovskiy, Medvedev, Nikonov, Kapitonov, Voss, Menteshashvili, unidentified person, Shkolnikov, Shalayev, Mishin, (?Saykin), Mesyats, Akhromeyev, Kulikov, Lizichev, unidentified person, Patiashvili, three unidentified people, an empty seat, and one more unidentified person.

In the third row, interspersed with many unidentified people, are seated the following, from left to right: Academician Fedoseyev, Academician Yegorov, Academician Velikhov, *PRAVDA* editor Afanasyev, Gusev, Maksimov, Ivanovskiy, Kuldunov, Yefimov, Chernavin, Kurkotkin, two unidentified colonel generals, and Marshal of Aviation Konstantinov.

At no time is Gromyko seen among those on the platform or in the audience.

At 1334 GMT, during Shevardnadze's speech, the camera shows Gorbachev leaning over to chat with Ligachev. The camera then shifts to the audience and shows Ponomarev.

At 1358 Shevardnadze finishes his speech and Yeltsin declares the meeting closed. All stand for the "Internationale," with camera focusing on Gorbachev singing. Gorbachev and Yeltsin exchange nods, then Yeltsin announces an intermission followed by a concert. The live relay ends at 1404 GMT.

Shevardnadze Speech

PM231409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 First Edition pp 1,2

["Report by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze at the Ceremonial Session Devoted to the 116th Anniversary of V.I. Lenin's Birth" -- *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] Comrades! On Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birthday I want somehow, in a special way, to express my attitude toward his personality, activity, and legacy. However, no words can contain Lenin's life, and the best way to express our feelings is by being loyal in deeds and actions to his example and his behests. Such is the effective criterion for each genuine Leninist. The steps of memory are not steps of a monument: They lead into the future where Leninist thought is applied creatively in the contemporary context. Moving ahead we realize more and more profoundly the unfading strength of Leninist ideas.

This strength was given to Lenin by his motherland, Russia, the Russia of the people's rebels — the Decembrists — of Lomonosov

The mighty reconstruction of the country now being implemented is, without doubt, a long-term matter, but man needs changes today. He has a right to demand that both at enterprises, town streets, in transportation, kolkhoz markets, shops, hospitals, and at culture and consumer services establishments order should be established everywhere and discipline should prevail, that man might feel care and attention everywhere. It is not only investment running into billions that is needed here but also capital investment as regards soul and sincerity.

As Lenin said, "Now everything depends on practical work and on practical results." This is precisely how Mikhail Sergeyevich posed the matter in his speech to the working people of the town of Tolyatti. The people must see and know that the decisions of the congress are operating.

Comrades! The size of the acceleration is well known. The task is very complex and difficult. Over a period of 15 years, the country's production potential and the national income will double in size on a qualitatively new basis. The starting point for our future, for the implementation of all our program goals, is a mighty modern economy. Economic building, Lenin stressed, is "our most correct course, most correct both from the viewpoint of principle, and from the practical viewpoint." In peaceful competition with capitalism, we must and are obliged to gain victory by economic means. There is no other way. What is at stake is the fate of socialism and the future of the whole of mankind.

Posing the task in this way and no other, the congress stressed that there is no time for warming up. The reconstruction must be carried out quickly and at a high pace and, what is no less important, competently and intelligently.

Lenin stressed more than once the importance of the factor of time when the matter of the turning point in our country's life was being decided. "Winning time means winning everything."

The congress filled with concrete and practical content the Leninist formula of a level of labor productivity higher than that of capitalism. Thereby, a clear and working criterion has been given for a modern, scientific-technical, and "structural and investments policy" and a precise measure has been indicated for evaluating the final results of all the work done on fulfilling the decisions of the congress.

If one remembers in what an unprecedentedly short period of history a mighty industry was created, collectivization and the Leninist cultural revolution were carried out, the war-ravaged economy was restored, the Virgin Lands were upturned, and the peaceful conquest of space was begun, then, with all its complexity, the task posed by the congress is seen to be wholly realizable. The launch pad for acceleration is everything accumulated by preceding generations: this is the powerful base from which the take-off to new frontiers is effected. The first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan has begun successfully, comrades. But the Central Committee warns: There is no reason for complacency. For it is precisely during the present 5-year plan that a firm basis must be laid for the intensification of production, so that in the future we can proceed forward more rapidly in all the directions of the country's socioeconomic development. For this reason, growth in the national economy in 1986 is oriented toward very high rates and toward a higher level of economic thinking.

If one is to speak frankly, there is a view which says: When the new generation of technology comes in, then we shall begin accelerating everything. This is a mistaken opinion. In concentrating its efforts on the rapid development and introduction of advanced technology, the party is calling for the most efficient use to be made of existing production potential, for all reserves to be brought into play, and for labor discipline and good organization in work to be tightened up. The yardstick here is quality: quality of output and quality of labor. This multiple category fuses together economic theory and design, technology and conscientious attitudes, the prestige of the producer, the authority of the state, and the interests of the consumer.

It has correctly been said that merchandise stamped with a brand name amounts to not only a calling card but also a record book for the enterprise. The Soviet people often award low marks. Why does this happen? Certain leaders stubbornly repeat that there are objective reasons; but the example of those who show initiative and enterprise indicates that to a large extent these reasons have a personal, subjective tinge. "Yesterday's" things are the product of yesterday's psychology. In over-all terms no major production or social problem can be resolved unless we first resolve the problem of quality. Unless we link it to this, it is unrealistic to pose as a practical task the transfer to full financial autonomy, to enterprises being self-supporting, to a steady growth in profitability.

That is why there should be every kind of encouragement and support for those labor collectives which maintain the prestige of their output at a high level. Both in this country and abroad. The principle of social justice requires that they feel direct benefits from their high-quality work.

Thriftlessness, unproductive spending, losses in work time — all these cause huge damage. But the damage from the waste of talent, the stifling of initiative and innovation, and the desire of people to think and work in a new way is incalculable. Here as well, the decisions of the congress signify a sharp turning point. The system of management is being radically reorganized. The plan is this: The center determines key matters relating to the economy; locally affairs are conducted more independently and responsibly. Departments will not put a brake on the development of the regions, and the regions will further the growth of industries.

The flexible combination of centralized leadership and local initiative and of the sector and territorial principles, and the abolition of superfluous levels ensure mobility of management.

In the new conditions, it is impossible to lead in the old way. The old method of economic leadership, based to a considerable degree on restrictions and bans, is no longer up to today's requirements. The congress spoke about this clearly and adopted a decision on the all-around strengthening of progressive forms of economic management and on orienting enterprises and associations toward working on the basis of self-financing and paying their own way.

The mighty reconstruction of the country now being implemented is, without doubt, a long-term matter, but man needs changes today. He has a right to demand that both at enterprises, town streets, in transportation, kolkhoz markets, shops, hospitals, and at culture and consumer services establishments order should be established everywhere and discipline should prevail, that man might feel care and attention everywhere. It is not only investment running into billions that is needed here but also capital investment as regards soul and sincerity.

As Lenin said, "Now everything depends on practical work and on practical results." This is precisely how Mikhail Sergeyevich posed the matter in his speech to the working people of the town of Tolyatti. The people must see and know that the decisions of the congress are operating.

Comrades! The size of the acceleration is well known. The task is very complex and difficult. Over a period of 15 years, the country's production potential and the national income will double in size on a qualitatively new basis. The starting point for our future, for the implementation of all our program goals, is a mighty modern economy. Economic building, Lenin stressed, is "our most correct course, most correct both from the viewpoint of principle, and from the practical viewpoint." In peaceful competition with capitalism, we must and are obliged to gain victory by economic means. There is no other way. What is at stake is the fate of socialism and the future of the whole of mankind.

Posing the task in this way and no other, the congress stressed that there is no time for warming up. The reconstruction must be carried out quickly and at a high pace and, what is no less important, competently and intelligently.

Lenin stressed more than once the importance of the factor of time when the matter of the turning point in our country's life was being decided. "Winning time means winning everything."

The congress filled with concrete and practical content the Leninist formula of a level of labor productivity higher than that of capitalism. Thereby, a clear and working criterion has been given for a modern, scientific-technical, and "structural and investments policy" and a precise measure has been indicated for evaluating the final results of all the work done on fulfilling the decisions of the congress.

If one remembers in what an unprecedentedly short period of history a mighty industry was created, collectivization and the Leninist cultural revolution were carried out, the war-ravaged economy was restored, the Virgin Lands were upturned, and the peaceful conquest of space was begun, then, with all its complexity, the task posed by the congress is seen to be wholly realizable. The launch pad for acceleration is everything accumulated by preceding generations: this is the powerful base from which the take-off to new frontiers is effected. The first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan has begun successfully, comrades. But the Central Committee warns: There is no reason for complacency. For it is precisely during the present 5-year plan that a firm basis must be laid for the intensification of production, so that in the future we can proceed forward more rapidly in all the directions of the country's socioeconomic development. For this reason, growth in the national economy in 1986 is oriented toward very high rates and toward a higher level of economic thinking.

If one is to speak frankly, there is a view which says: When the new generation of technology comes in, then we shall begin accelerating everything. This is a mistaken opinion. In concentrating its efforts on the rapid development and introduction of advanced technology, the party is calling for the most efficient use to be made of existing production potential, for all reserves to be brought into play, and for labor discipline and good organization in work to be tightened up. The yardstick here is quality: quality of output and quality of labor. This multiple category fuses together economic theory and design, technology and conscientious attitudes, the prestige of the producer, the authority of the state, and the interests of the consumer.

It has correctly been said that merchandise stamped with a brand name amounts to not only a calling card but also a record book for the enterprise. The Soviet people often award low marks. Why does this happen? Certain leaders stubbornly repeat that there are objective reasons; but the example of those who show initiative and enterprise indicates that to a large extent these reasons have a personal, subjective tinge. "Yesterday's" things are the product of yesterday's psychology. In over-all terms no major production or social problem can be resolved unless we first resolve the problem of quality. Unless we link it to this, it is unrealistic to pose as a practical task the transfer to full financial autonomy, to enterprises being self-supporting, to a steady growth in profitability.

That is why there should be every kind of encouragement and support for those labor collectives which maintain the prestige of their output at a high level. Both in this country and abroad. The principle of social justice requires that they feel direct benefits from their high-quality work.

Thriftlessness, unproductive spending, losses in work time — all these cause huge damage. But the damage from the waste of talent, the stifling of initiative and innovation, and the desire of people to think and work in a new way is incalculable. Here as well, the decisions of the congress signify a sharp turning point. The system of management is being radically reorganized. The plan is this: The center determines key matters relating to the economy; locally affairs are conducted more independently and responsibly. Departments will not put a brake on the development of the regions, and the regions will further the growth of industries.

The flexible combination of centralized leadership and local initiative and of the sector and territorial principles, and the abolition of superfluous levels ensure mobility of management.

In the new conditions, it is impossible to lead in the old way. The old method of economic leadership, based to a considerable degree on restrictions and bans, is no longer up to today's requirements. The congress spoke about this clearly and adopted a decision on the all-around strengthening of progressive forms of economic management and on orienting enterprises and associations toward working on the basis of self-financing and paying their own way.

The individual moves forward to the center of difficult and deep processes of renewal. Without a reshaping of his consciousness, his psychology, and his thinking, all other changes are impossible. And here we cannot turn a blind eye to the difficulties. There is great danger of an oversimplified attitude to decisions that have been made and of primitivism in interpreting them.

Naturally the quest is not without risk and there can be failures, but we must not let this frighten us. What is frightening is stagnation, ossification, and absence of movement, without which, as is known, any organism is condemned to dying out. The tasks set by the congress presuppose such a high level of intellect and erudition, competence, party devotion to the cause as well, that education, training, the search for and the advancement of gifted people become one of the most important political necessities. There are such people in the country. Maybe one of the main services of the congress is that it put them in the foreground. The great cause is calling on outstanding workers. An intelligent man in the right place is a reliable guarantee of success if he is helped to toil at full strength. The task is to give full play to his energy, experience, and desire to work in a new way, so that the innovator is no worse off than the mediocre person who never takes risks and compensates for his lack of ability with boot-licking and servility.

The reshaping of consciousness is a most difficult process and at times is agonizing. It is attended by colossal overloading. This is relieved by consideration for the individual, a principled attitude, and fairness, heartfeltness, and sincerity in relations between people. How much is meant now by moral support and assistance! How much the worth of a warm word, which so inspires the individual, is growing! All talk about the human factor are empty without genuine humanity.

We need beauty, everywhere and in everything: in production, in planning construction, in artistic creativity, in relations between people. Aspiring to the highest world achievements — in the economy, in science, in culture — the party lays its hope on committed participation in the projected transformations by people of labor — talented, educated, cultured, beautiful, and strong, attractive by their example.

We are unusually wealthy. Our wealth has many components: these are the indisputable gains of our social system, of our order; these are the indestructible Leninist alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia; these are the indissoluble international brotherhood of peoples and republics.

Internationalism in the Leninist sense is a realistic policy; the Leninist nationalities policy has raised peoples once left behind to the level of world culture. The concept of acceleration adopted by the congress presupposes a multiplication of the economic and cultural potential of each people, of each republic, of each region, an increase in their real contribution to the all-union wealth. The reserves here are enormous and inexhaustible, and the task is set thus: The contribution of all republics, krays, and oblasts, to the progress of the country's unified national-economic complex and to the nationwide spiritual culture must correspond to their maximum possibility. On the other hand, it is obvious that excessive regulation in the planning of their development should make way for more flexible and stimulating methods.

The congress particularly emphasized the social orientation of the economy. Yes, the benefits must be distributed according to justice. But, as well as this, of course, it is very important that the volume of these benefits should be as large as possible and that aggregate wealth should grow. In other words, more should be given to the people, but more must come from the people too. It is only in this way that the principle of social justice will obtain material content.

And furthermore, social justice will not triumph if an end is not put to all sorts of antisocial phenomena: drunkenness, parasitism, hooliganism, ill-mannered behavior in home life and in public places; if there is no rooting out of the plague of the private-ownership mentality, of bribe-taking, of getting rich at the expense of the people, of enjoying a comfortable existence on unearned income.

Let us recall: "If there is such a phenomenon as bribery," Lenin said, "if this is possible, then one is not dealing with politics." In the struggle against any vermin, local organs can — and do — do much. To set store by intervention from the "center" means to capitulate to the defects in one's own house. On the contrary, the uncompromising nature and decisiveness of the legitimate measures being adopted are an indicator of the political health and the militancy of party organizations.

The course of the April plenum of the Central Committee toward a resolute struggle against phenomena which are alien to the socialist way of life has met with the full support of the labor collectives and the absolute majority of Soviet people, and this course will be pursued consistently and steadfastly.

Comrades, the 27th congress examined in a new way, in the Leninist manner, the questions of development of Soviet democracy. Its decisions are a practical program of drawing the working people more and more into the management of affairs of the society and the state, of an effective utilization of all forms of representative and direct democracy, the perfection of the election system, the improvement of the activity of state and public organizations and all our political institutions.

The further democratization of public-political and economic life is linked directly with raising the level of the people's political standards. At present, it is such that it enables the bold development of socialist self-management. Its main links are the soviets of peoples' deputies. We are working out measures which are, on the one hand, intended to increase the responsibility of local organs of power and, on the other hand, to ensure their sovereignty in practice. The party is in favor of the soviets being directly and immediately interested in the achievement of the best end results of the work of all enterprises situated on their territory. When the soviets truly influence their production activity and carry their share of reponsibility for it, then everyone is the winner — enterprise and industry, village and town, and their inhabitants. In several rayons of the country, the experimental model of such cooperation has been tested successfully. First results indicate that the departmental-and-local-interests-first attitude can be overcome, that it is possible to remove contradic-

tions in interests, and the main fact: it is possible to give local soviets the necessary economic independence.

Bureaucracy is contrary to genuine democracy, and the party has always fought against it. The bureaucrat is especially dangerous today because today's bureaucrat is more educated and, if you like, more qualified; he adapts himself better, changes his color more easily, and brings matters into disrepute so much more strongly. The congress named the real means of struggle against bureaucracy. These are first of all the further democratization of management, the participation of citizens in working out and adoption of decisions, a course toward extending the system of appointing leading workers in enterprises by election, the periodical reporting-back by organs of management to working people, the taking into account of public opinion in making appointments to various posts, attestation of workers everywhere. All this and much more is gradually entering the life of our society.

This is not an easy process, overcoming obstacles; but the congress decisions stimulate it. The party is establishing a direct link between the process of democratization and openness. The Leninist thesis that the masses must know everything and undertake everything consciously is becoming, in contemporary conditions, a norm of social practice. A healthy society has no fear of openess, criticism and self-criticism, and a keen formulation of the issues. We fundamentally disagree with those who campaign for measuring out social information in doses. There cannot be too much truth. The party has eliminated areas which were once closed to criticism and has abolished the "privilege" of being protected from criticism. The suppression of criticism is being prosecuted without regard to the individual concerned or his rank. No honest person should suffer for the truth. However, in conditions of broad criticism, openness, and the struggle against shortcomings a barrier must be raised against slander and slanderers. This is also a matter of political principle.

The nature of socialist self-management is such that, in it, democracy is inseparable from discipline and order, freedom is inseparable from responsibility, initiative from organization, and rights from duties. It is precisely in this dialectical unity that the guarantee of real self-management, which provides a broad outlet for the civic energy and the social activity of the Soviet people, operates.

Comrades, Lenin and our historical experience teach us that the key to success consists above all in the party and all its detachments, links, and cells, influencing social processes and the course of events not by the force of power but by the force of authority, vigor, experience, and conviction, and in their proving to be bodies of specifically political leadership. Of all the issues, the most important one here is that of cadres, above all, of leaders. Since the April Central Committee plenum, those entering the leadership have been, as a rule, more energetic, of greater initiative, less subject to the usual stereotypes, and with a better understanding of the spirit and the requirements of the day. Among them are many young workers, but many of them are experienced comrades who have well proved themselves in the past. They are, so to speak, leaders of an "earlier batch of results" capable of thinking and acting in the new way. At the same time, the party is freeing itself from sluggish and incompetent workers. There is occuring, as Lenin put it, a "reevaluation of the leaders and a certain transferral of them because since it is impossible for them to adapt to the new conditions and the new tasks."

Our society is paying dearly for mistakes in the cadre policy. We need an atmosphere which excludes the possibility of mistakes with cadres and which allows them to be exposed. This is precisely the climate being confirmed within the party and the country following the historic April plenum of our party's Central Committee.

Today, no Communist, whatever post he may occupy, can be protected from being held responsible for his deeds and actions, and this is true primarily with regard to his primary party organization. As regards ostentatious party members: No, we don't need them, as Lenin used to say. Guard the party's honor and purity of its ranks, the honest and pure aspect of the party member, as the apple of your eye — this is what Lenin bequeathed to us and this is what the congress appealed for. We shall always remain faithful to his behest and unswervingly follow this appeal.

Today, when the ideas of the congress are taking hold of the masses, it is very important not to allow a devaluation of the new concepts, an emasculation of their essence, or a situation where the words are new but the actions are old. It is particularly necessary to take this into account in ideological education work, where fundamental restructuring is also under way; and here the emphasis should be on qualitative indexes, on a maximum correlation with life, on work with people on an individual level, and on informal, intelligent, and honest dialogue with the individual. He should be respected and not repelled by empty edification. Cliches and stock phrases do not stimulate feelings of patriotic duty. The energetic, active soviet patriotism of today has finer and deeper motivating incentives.

True patriotism lies in daily intensive work of heart and mind and in everyday courage, which rejects easy paths and solutions. It is not satisfied with the average but strives for the very highest levels in any matter, be it work with machine tools or on the farm, combat duties or construction of new machinery, scientific research or artistic creativity.

A patriot is formed not only by knowledge of the glorious past of the homeland but awareness of his involvement in the movement of the fatherland toward the most advanced boundaries of our time.

The decisions of the congress particularly impress young people. Their moral sensitivity unerringly picked out in the decisions the dynamism, novelty of views, and clarity of directions as to what is of value which are so attractive to young people. Young people like a discussion in which they are treated as equals and where there is respect and trust toward them without grumbling and a patronizing tone. We have fine young people. In the final analysis everything we undertake today is for the sake of our children and grandchildren. They are to be the sole masters of our country once we enter the 21st century, which is already close at hand. We want them to build its future together with us and to be happy.

By creating for them the optimum conditions for work, education, and leisure, the party has a right to expect that young people will pour all their creative strength and energy into acceleration.

The congress devoted great attention to the family. It is very important to try to ensure that young families are strong, harmonious, and industrious; and may the remarkable family of the Ulyanovs, which brought up outstanding strugglers for the people's cause, be an example for them.

We Communists are inspired by Lenin's words: "We are the party of the future. The future belongs to youth. We are a party of innovators, and young people always willingly follow innovators. We are a party of selfless struggle against old putrefaction, and young people will always be the first to embark on selfless struggle." Our party is a party of pioneers, and this is what makes it eternally young. Its youth is found in the daring search for new ways for the future and in the boldness of achievements which renew life for the happiness and well-being of our people.

The 27th Congress: The Leninist Philosophy of Peace and Security

Comrades! Lenin said that the old diplomacy is incapable of speaking directly and openly. Direct and open speaking with peoples and governments is the inalienable characteristic of the new, socialist, Leninist diplomacy. The our party's 27th congress has just demonstrated this. The Political Report made to the congress, the principles set out in it for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, and the program for the elimination of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction, embody the Leninist principle: "As few general statements, solemn promises, and elaborate formulas as possible; and as many very clear resolutions and measures as possible, which will really lead to peace."

The Soviet Union has proposed very clear measures and resolutions, which will lead to peace, and to totally removing the danger of war. Clear proposals presuppose clear answers. But the West is replying in its traditional tone — by striving, as Lenin pointed out, "to divert attention toward the details and the individual aspects of current events and to obscure the meaning of the process as a whole." A disinclination to speak sincerely, diplomatic casuistry and pettifogging, and the "art" of complicating the very simplest issues and bringing about a stalemate — all these are specific instances of the reactionary ideology which imperialists are guided by in their vision of the world exclusively as a sphere for pursuing their antipopular, narrowly egotistical interests, an arena of action for disparate and mutually hostile forces.

The fundamentally new concept set out in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January [and] in his Political Report to the congress is based on an understanding of the world as a complex, contradictory but increasingly interrelated entity. The course of its development led to a review of such traditional political concepts as "war" and "victory in war," and revealed their unacceptability, or more accurately their senselessness in the nuclear space age The new political philosophy of peace equates averting war with mankind's survival. The level of security, it emphasizes, is now inversely proportional to the rate of stockpiling and perfecting nuclear weapons.

The starting point [for the new political philosophy of peace] is that the security of each state is directly dependent on the security of all. National security is a fiction if it is not part of universal security. Thus, there follows the vitally important conclusion for the destinies of mankind: The only path which does not carry the risk of suicide is to renounce the methods of force in resolving international questions and to settle them exclusively by political means. This philosophy sets the task of preserving civilization higher than bloc, national, and other interests.

At the beginning of this century, Lenin discerned with foresight the trends in development of military equipment capable of putting a question mark over life on earth and formulated a practical line toward peaceful cohabitation and cooperation between states with different social systems. In the nuclear space age, this is imperative for all countries and all peoples.

The concept of an all-embracing system of security contains prerequisites for the materialization of a new political philosophy of peace. The entire complex of international relations and their every sphere, whether military-political, economic, cultural, or humanitarian sphere, can be restructed on this basis. It contains the key to resolving global problems and settling regional conflicts and eradicating terrorism.

Our ideology categorically rejects terror. As early as its second congress in 1903, the Communist Party resolutely rejected it as a means of political struggle.

The Soviet Union is a principled, convinced opponent of any terrorism, primarily of the most repugnant form of terrorism — stateterrorism. Imagine what will happen if states, in response to individual or group terrorist actions, make it a rule to carry out aggression by armed force against other states accused of terrorism. This will threaten peace and the security of peoples not only in individual regions but also in our world as a whole. And how can it be possible in such conditions to succesfully conduct a line of reducing armaments, strengthening the security of peoples and peaceful coexistence in general. We, like the governments of other countries and many state and political figures, are resolutely against arbitrariness in the sphere of international relations, which creates irreparable danger for peace on earth. We are prepared, on a rational basis, to cooperate with all countries, with all peace-loving forces, in the fight against terrorism whatever form it takes.

Our concept of peace and security is in accordance with the fundamental aspirations of all peoples. A historical parallel suggests itself here. At one time Lenin's slogan, the slogan — A world without annexations and war indemnities — was rejected by capitalist governments but accepted by the peoples. Today, in the new political philosophy of peace, we see once again the common aspirations of the peoples but also the unwillingness of some governments to accept it.

Does not this lead inevitably to conclusions about the preservation of the age-old order of things? The April plenum and the

27th CPSU Congress clearly and precisely said No. We are not pessimistic about the fact that the first steps in the practical implementation of our proposals have met with nonacceptance on the part of certain Western states. We understand that this is only the beginning of the road. Everything still lies ahead and we are determined patiently and consistently, purposefully and step by step, to implement a course toward the comprehensive development of international cooperation and toward mature detente..

In any sphere, in any form, on any levels, from meetings with experts to summit meetings, it is characterized by enhanced dynamism, activeness, and aggressiveness, as well as by realism and a scientific approach to stating and resolving problems. The entire post-April period is evidence of fidelity to this course.

We will continue to not miss a single political chance to achieve the aims outlined. We will further improve the mechanism of negotiations, strengthen the legal treaty basis of relations, raise the efficiency of our foreign policy, and enrich it with all the best that has been accumulated by socialist diplomacy, and conduct a direct and honest dialogue with our partners in the quest for mutually acceptable results.

This is one orientation of our party's foreign policy activities. Another is that of open dialogue with the world public. The theoretical premise for this is Lenin's: One of the reasons for the "great acceleration of world development is the involvement in it of hundreds and hundreds of millions of people." Gone are the times when deals were concluded behind the people's backs. The right to know and understand what is going on in the world is their profound and vital right. And we shall continue to quench the thirst for truth, whatever that truth may be.

They can call this propaganda in the West if they will. We have different understandings of what this means: For them it is the erection of screens of lies and deception, to camouflage plans and actions; we understand it as explaining true goals, combining word and deed and deed and word.

And finally, we have no right to be oblivious of our security and the security of our allies, our friends. More than sufficient evidence has been given of the seriousness of our intentions. For 8 months our country refrained from carrying out nuclear explosions — nor is it in a hurry to resume them now.

It is not we who are testing the will of the world community, expressed by the leaders of six states of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. We were not the ones who responded to their appeal with new nuclear explosions.

All peoples, including a majority of the American people, come out for the halting of nuclear arms tests. We again call upon the leaders of the United States to heed the voice of mankind, the voice, after all, of its own people, the voice of reason.

If they fail to do this, they will be taking upon themselves serious responsibility before the world. The Soviet Union is doing everything to stop the nuclear train, which is about to be derailed. No one, however, should be mistaken: We are capable of responding to any challenge, including a military challenge from space.

But this is not our choice. We are convinced that not only do we not need it, but neither does any people. Let us look at this question from the point of view of our world's socioeconomic problems. The leaders of the United States are not averse to boasting of their mighty economy. Elementary justice requires it to be said that this exists to a considerable degree at others' expense, primarily at the expense of the developing countries and peoples. It is also known that the crisis-stricken economy of the richest capitalist country in the world is being bouyed up by militarization and by the allocation of colossal funds to finance military programs — including, of course, to finance the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which is called upon to maintain the U.S. military-industrial complex at a level acceptable to its owners, generals, and advocates. As the Political Report to the congress noted, the fact that more than $200 billion is extorted from the developing countries every year, and that the size of the U.S. military budget in recent years is practically the same — that is no coincidence. And it is not only other people's money which is taken away — they recruit other people's minds and talents.

The peoples should realize that it is they who will finance the star wars program, too, but with even more grievous consequences for their economic and sociopolitical health and their spiritual and intellectual potential. But not only that, because economic security and political freedom, the sovereignty of peoples, are indivisible. Our concept of peace highlights the economic, social, and other aspects of disarmament. For if the present rate of military expenditure of the nonsocialist countries is maintained, then by the end of the century this expenditure will, experts believe, amount approximately to another $9 trillion — for the nonsocialist countries alone.

The implementation of the Soviet proposals would open up real opportunities for cutting the military budgets of countries which have nuclear weapons. The renunciation of new nuclear missile and chemical arms programs would yield for the West European states alone a savings of approximately $300 billion.

Disarmament is vitally needed by peoples of liberated countries where the number of those who go hungry reaches 500 million people. No, an equitable economic order will not be established in the world if material preparations for war are not halted.

Our wide-ranging proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament and military detente are widely known. Recently in Berlin Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev set out in a concrete manner the practical aspects of the foundations for all-embracing security. The essence of the new initiative of socialist countries, aimed at strengthening all-European security and at an equitable and gradual lowering of the levels of conventional arms, has been set out.

The new approach to international affairs took shape in the process of the collective examination of the problems of world politics with our allies and friends. The meetings among the highest party and state leaders of the fraternal countries were of special significance in this creative cooperation.

The interaction within the Warsaw Pact framework and the CEMA has been raised onto a new level.

At the same time, this new approach predetermined a different pace for the development of our relations with all socialist states. Following the Central Committee's April plenum, the cooperation with them, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, reached a qualitatively higher level. A greater dynamism, comradely openness, a greater coordination, purposefulness, and profound democratism are now inherent in all its areas.

It is gratifying that certain positive turning points have begun to take shape in the Soviet-Chinese interstate relations.

Pooling the forces of the socialist countries gives an impetus greater than the mere sum of the parts. This is the decisive factor in ensuring that the concept of peace based on a civilized approach will be put into practice.

The communist and workers parties, the social democrats, the Nonaligned Movement, and the powerful antiwar forces of the world are coming out increasingly resolutely for a radical restructuring of international relations on just and democratic foundations. It is only the ruling circles of imperialist powers, led by the United States, who are aspiring to hegemony and to the role of arbitrary ruler of the destinies of people who are in opposition. Thus, on one side of the scales there is a policy of peace and security and on the other a policy of militarization and expansion expressed today as the doctrine of neoglobalism. The very vocabulary of this doctrine — "punish," "instruct," "teach a lesson," "take revenge" — indicates its essence and direction. It is nothing other than a modernized version of colonialism called upon to underpin the right to overthrow legal governments by means of the export of counterrevolution and the use of hired bandits, and calculating on taking social revenge by this means. An example of this is the undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique, and subversive acts against the governments of other sovereign states. The U.S. aggression against Libya has shown how dangerous such a policy is. There is an organic link between the bomb blasts in residential areas of Tripoli and Banghazi and the nuclear explosions in Nevada. Peoples have seen shameless chauvinism, arrogance, and the anything-goes psychology turn into a barbarous act of state terrorism carried out by the most advanced means of destruction. Peoples have seen why U.S. aircraft carriers rove the seas and oceans, and why U.S. military bases, surrounding the globe with barbed wire from Japan, the Korean Peninsula, then to Britain, and to the Panama Canal, have been set up.

The steadfastness of the Libyan people, the resolute measures and actions taken by the Soviet leadership and our country, and the condemnation in principle of the act of state terrorism by the world community have prevented a further increase in the threat to peace and have smashed this imperialist venture. But the danger of new intrigues of imperialism still exists. And no one must be in any doubt about the sympathy and solidarity of the Soviet Union for all those who are defending their right to independent and free development, who are defending their national and human dignity.

Our country is willing to conduct a constructive dialogue with all countries, and of course with the United States. We are in favor of continuing the process that was started in Geneva. But Washington, by its actions, has created serious difficulties regarding the possibility of improving Soviet-U.S. relations and practical preparations for the meeting between the leaders of our two countries all the more so. In Washington there are forces which would like to explode the warming that has taken shape in Soviet-U.S. relations and to put an end to the Geneva spirit. This influence of theirs has been felt recently in the U.S. policy, and the Libya events are a link in this policy. The creation of the conditions that are necessary for continuing direct dialogue at a high level depends now upon the U.S. Administration. Practical actions are needed that are capable of reducing the military danger and raising trust between states. We are ready for this.

Ilich's comrades-in-arms were enraptured by his political realism. Georgiy Vasilyevich Chicherin used to recollect that at critical moments, this trait of Lenin's was a certain guarantee of the infallibility of our party's foreign policy course. We stand on the same positions: The Soviet leadership is convinced that political reason and realism will prevail over political madness. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government will do everything that is essential for our people to live in conditions of peace, and will work confidently and energetically at implementing the historical decisions of the party's 27th congress.

The creative work of Soviet people is the most reliable guarantee of peace and security and our readiness to respond to any challenge of time and to repulse any intrigues from the foes of socialism. We have huge natural resources, inexhaustible resources of willpower and knowledge, energy and talent, the ability to create and to achieve success. There are people on hand to guard and there are the means to protect the creative work and the freedom of Soviet people.

We will not allow military-strategic parity, which guarantees our security and the security of our allies and friends, or peace throughout the world to be broken. We have an active foreign policy, an integral conception of a stable peace and universal security elaborated by the party congress, and the firm will to implement it in practice.

We have a weapon against which all plans for obtaining military superiority, the most refined military doctrines and all technology, are powerless and which will never be acquired by the enemies of socialism — and this is firm confidence in our strengths, in the historical correctness of our cause, and the moral and political cohesion of Soviet society, our internationalist brotherhood, and the indestructible unity of the party and the people.

Comrades! At all times, at the most drastic turning points of history, the working masses have believed in the party: at the barricades and the storming of the Winter Palace, during the repelling of intervention, at legendary 5-year plan construction sites, and in the battles of the Great Patriotic War they were with the party and achieved victory together with it. The cause of the party is invincible, for it lives in the strivings of the people and is linked to them by thousands of living threads. The cause of the party is invincible, for its plans and achievements are founded on a very firm alloy of theory and practice. The most convincing example of this is the 27th congress of our party which fulfilled Lenin's order to "cast away that which is harmful, unite all which

is of value in order to determine precisely a series of practical measures, and carry them out whatever the cost." And thus it will be!

May Lenin's cause live forever in our achievements!

(The report was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.)

Yeltsin Lays Wreath at Lenin Mausoleum

LD221020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Soviet people pay a tribute of deep respect and recognition to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and the creater of the first socialist state in the world. There is an unending stream of people going to Red Square, the sacred place of our people. Today, on the 120th anniversary of Ilich's birth, the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum was visited by members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Moscow city committee and the Moscow city party committee, the Moscow Soviet and Moscow Oblast Soviet laid wreaths there. Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow city party committee, took part in the wreath-laying ceremony.

Shcherbitskiy Addresses Supreme Soviet Presidium

AU161136 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Excerpts] A routine session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 9 April.

The tasks of the republic's soviets of people's deputies, stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, were examined.

The session was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Participating in the discussion on the items on the agenda were V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, and V.S. Shevchenko, members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; S.N. Mukha, candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and others.

Theater Workers, Creative Unions Meet in Moscow

Ligachev Urges 'Boldness'

LD191722 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr (TASS) — A conference of theater workers and directors, secretaries of party organizations, playwrights, and leaders of creative unions was held today in the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the conference were Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Petr Demichev and Nikolay Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

With profound interest and based on the party's principled positions, the conference participants discussed concrete ways of perfecting work of the theater, the loftiest aim of which is serving the people.

Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

The 27th CPSU Congress, Ligachev said, has laid out the general line of the party policies: to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and to consolidate peace and social progress. The entire course of communist building and of the organizational, economic, and psychological reconstruction; the eradication of immoral phenomena; and all processes of renovation are being carried out under the leadership of the party.

The party calls on literature and art to reflect the truth and only the truth. But we need the whole truth which, as the congress's Political Report points out, consists of the achievements of the people and the contradictions of the development of society, of the heroism and daily occurrences of the work days, of successes and failures, that is, of life itself in all its many facets, its drama and grandeur, Ligachev said.

We live at a crucial time which demands an intense work rhythm and the total commitment of the strength of every citizen. At all times, and particularly at crucial stages of the development of our society, Soviet literature and theater have focused on the image of those who fight for what is new against the outdated. It is the duty of the theater to point out and to reveal the sources of all sorts of divergences from socialist morality. The theater has occupied a passive position in the struggle to extirpate drunkenness and to assert a sober way of life. Now and then it gets away with jokes and funny catch phrases, although the issue is one of changing manners, customs, and consciousness — the most complicated sphere of life.

Discussing the tasks of the party's cultural policy, Yegor Ligachev stressed that masters of literature and art need to step up activity in portraying the Soviet way of life and to show greater aggressiveness in the struggle against bourgeois ideology.

Dwelling on questions connected with the development of the social and cultural sphere, acknowledged to be a most important part of the CPSU Program, Ligachev noted that in the current 5-year plan period it is planned to build 500 houses of culture and 5,600 clubs in rural areas — double that built in the last 5-year plan period. Between 1986 and 1995 it is planned to build 42 concert halls in oblast and republican centers. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on improving concert activity in the country. The CPSU Central Committee has deemed it necessary to create an all-

is of value in order to determine precisely a series of practical measures, and carry them out whatever the cost." And thus it will be!

May Lenin's cause live forever in our achievements!

(The report was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.)

Yeltsin Lays Wreath at Lenin Mausoleum

LD221020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Soviet people pay a tribute of deep respect and recognition to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and the creater of the first socialist state in the world. There is an unending stream of people going to Red Square, the sacred place of our people. Today, on the 120th anniversary of Ilich's birth, the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum was visited by members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Moscow city committee and the Moscow city party committee, the Moscow Soviet and Moscow Oblast Soviet laid wreaths there. Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow city party committee, took part in the wreath-laying ceremony.

Shcherbitskiy Addresses Supreme Soviet Presidium

AU161136 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Excerpts] A routine session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 9 April.

The tasks of the republic's soviets of people's deputies, stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, were examined.

The session was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Participating in the discussion on the items on the agenda were V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, and V.S. Shevchenko, members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; S.N. Mukha, candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and others.

Theater Workers, Creative Unions Meet in Moscow

Ligachev Urges 'Boldness'

LD191722 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr (TASS) — A conference of theater workers and directors, secretaries of party organizations, playwrights, and leaders of creative unions was held today in the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the conference were Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Petr Demichev and Nikolay Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

With profound interest and based on the party's principled positions, the conference participants discussed concrete ways of perfecting work of the theater, the loftiest aim of which is serving the people.

Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

The 27th CPSU Congress, Ligachev said, has laid out the general line of the party policies: to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and to consolidate peace and social progress. The entire course of communist building and of the organizational, economic, and psychological reconstruction; the eradication of immoral phenomena; and all processes of renovation are being carried out under the leadership of the party.

The party calls on literature and art to reflect the truth and only the truth. But we need the whole truth which, as the congress's Political Report points out, consists of the achievements of the people and the contradictions of the development of society, of the heroism and daily occurrences of the work days, of successes and failures, that is, of life itself in all its many facets, its drama and grandeur, Ligachev said.

We live at a crucial time which demands an intense work rhythm and the total commitment of the strength of every citizen. At all times, and particularly at crucial stages of the development of our society, Soviet literature and theater have focused on the image of those who fight for what is new against the outdated. It is the duty of the theater to point out and to reveal the sources of all sorts of divergences from socialist morality. The theater has occupied a passive position in the struggle to extirpate drunkenness and to assert a sober way of life. Now and then it gets away with jokes and funny catch phrases, although the issue is one of changing manners, customs, and consciousness — the most complicated sphere of life.

Discussing the tasks of the party's cultural policy, Yegor Ligachev stressed that masters of literature and art need to step up activity in portraying the Soviet way of life and to show greater aggressiveness in the struggle against bourgeois ideology.

Dwelling on questions connected with the development of the social and cultural sphere, acknowledged to be a most important part of the CPSU Program, Ligachev noted that in the current 5-year plan period it is planned to build 500 houses of culture and 5,600 clubs in rural areas — double that built in the last 5-year plan period. Between 1986 and 1995 it is planned to build 52 concert halls in oblast and republican centers. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on improving concert activity in the country. The CPSU Central Committee has deemed it necessary to create an all-

union theatrical society, a cultural fund, and an all-union musical society.

A comprehensive experiment aimed at expanding the rights and independence of theater collectives and increasing their responsibility for the ideological and artistic level of performances on stage is to promote an increase in the effectiveness of the theater. It is important that the conduct of the experiment always be at the center of attention of party and trade union committees, arts councils, and cultural bodies.

Along with expanding rights and increasing independence, the leading cadres' ability to make use of these rights and this independence now comes to the forefront. The main concern of the party is bringing out creative boldness in our cadres and adapting their way of thinking. In this lies the very essence of the reorganization in society that is taking place. Much can be accomplished in this regard by Soviet theatrical art and those active in it.

An effective means of further raising the level of theatrical art is literary and artistic criticism, which as yet still lacks sufficient principledness in the appraisal of works and sufficient rage in combating drabness, banality, and unnecessary obsession with trivia.

Producers, actors, directors, and secretaries of party organizations in theatres have many duties. They include one duty of particular importance, namely the shaping of young actors. There can be no sparing of time or energy in this regard. This is where the future of Soviet theater lies.

In conclusion, Yegor Ligachev expressed confidence that the exchange of views which has taken place on important questions relating to the theatrical process will provide a fresh impetus in solving the artistic tasks that have been outlined by the party congress.

At the present time, the Soviet theater comprises 630 collectives employing over 40,000 creative workers, and it annually presents 3,000 premiers and over 300,000 shows to 124 million audience members.

Other Participants Noted

LD200336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] A conference of theater workers, theater directors, secretaries of party organizations, playwrights, and leaders of creative unions took place today in the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Demichev and Talyzin, candidate members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Zaytsev, first deputy USSR minister of culture, delivered a report. Taking part in the discussion were USSR people's artists Yefremov, Ulyanov, and Pluchek of Moscow; Tsarev, chairman of the All-Union Theatrical Society Board; Lavrov of Leningrad; Monastyrskiy of Kuybyshev; Olenko, Ukrainian minister of culture; Chayidze, people's artiste of the Georgian SSR; playwright Shatrov of Moscow; (Zakharevich), people's artiste of Belorussian SSR; (Borovik), chief editor of *TEATR*.

Those who spoke noted that it is now an urgent necessity to improve theatrical work, overcome conservatism, further the creative quest, and decisively enhance artistic and ideological principles in work.

Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

Zimyanin Addresses Education Ministry Collegium

LD170918 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An expanded session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Education was held today. The session was addressed by Comrade Zimyanin.

Supreme Soviet Commissions Discuss Conservation

PM151039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers"]

[Text] A joint session of the Industrial Commissions and the Conservation and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin on 9 April. The question of "The Observance by the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry of the Requirements of Ligislation on the Rational Utilization of Raw Timber Resources" was discussed.

It was noted in the report and the deputies' speeches that the ministry and the associations, enterprises, and organizations under its jurisdiction, guided by the instructions of the Communist Party and the requirements of USSR legislation, have in recent years done some work to improve the utilization of timber raw materials.

At the same time it was stressed that the activity of the ministry and its subunits is not yet in accordance with the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the requirements of legislation. Thriftlessness occurs, raw timber resources are not utilized rationally, and plans for the production of the most important types of output are not fulfilled. Resource-saving and waste-free techniques are being introduced too slowly. Broadleaf timber, waste, and paper pulp are not used sufficiently in processing. There are major shortcomings in work to restore the forests.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, other USSR ministries and departments, and the union republic councils of ministers are instructed to examine the recommendations and observations set forth in the commissions' documents.

It was decided to ask the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to recommend that the union republic supreme soviet presidiums adopt measures to ensure the fuller exercise by local soviets of the rights granted to them in the sphere of state management and control of the utilization of timber resources and to increase exactingness toward leaders of enterprises and organizations which procure and process timber as regards their observance of forestry legislation.

PRAVDA Examines Restructuring of Party Work

PM221405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "On the Paths of Restructuring"]

[Text] Soviet people are working enthusiastically on the implementation of the program approved by the 27th CPSU Congress for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The energy of thoughts is being transformed into the energy of specific actions. In every republic and oblast and every labor collective a hard but irreversible process of renewal, of radical transformations is under way. And it is proceeding through people's minds and hearts, demanding that each person fully give of himself.

Ensuring the fundamental restructuring of party work is a matter of paramount importance. That means that an atmosphere of efficiency and initiative, creation, principled exactingness, and self-criticism must be assserted everywhere. That means that a resolute struggle must be waged against departmentalism and localistic tendencies, paper-shuffling, and other bureaucratic obstacles. That means that the Communists must seek new and effective solutions to the problems which arise, strengthen discipline and order, and develop socialist enterprise. That means that superannuated work style and methods must be improved and where necessary radically altered, and that cadres must be taught to take on responsibility and not to be afraid of bold, innovatory actions.

The style necessary right now is a specific, consistent nature, the unity of word and deed, and broad publicity. It is necessary to conduct an active quest, to choose the most effective methods and means, to carefully consider people's opinions, and to coordinate skillfully the actions of all social forces. Not the compiliation of papers and protocols but the organization of the masses' enterprising work and innovation — that is what is needed. Work with people must be improved: They must not be dragged into offices; we must go out to the localities where problems, successes, and ommissions are more evident.

The restructuring and alteration of work style and methods must take place not only in the upper echelons, in the party, soviet and economic organs. Every worker, kolkhoz member, engineer, and scientist has his own style. Improving it means improving his attitude toward matters. We must rid ourselves more rapidly of all hack work, of the mere semblance of work, of window-dressing. Fewer smoking breaks, more smartness, initiative, and attention toward the matter are needed. We are rightly indignant about any kind of shortcomings and those specifically to blame for them: slipshod workers, idlers, and bureaucrats. Who if not the Communists is to call them to order? There is no vanguard role for party members in general terms; it is expressed in specific practical deeds. It is important to enhance the primary party organizations' militancy, to seek that a full life is ensured, characterized by openness, publicly for designs and decisions, humanity, and mutual exactingness. We must substantially enhance the influence exerted on the work of the apparatus and sectors as a whole by Communists in ministries and departments. So far their party committees are using the right of control very timidly and circumspectly.

The Moscow Gorkom has begun restructuring vigorously in accordance with the requirements of the times. Here emphasis has been placed on enhancing people's activenews and rendering practical assistance locally. A precise set of regulations has been approved for all public organizations. There has been a reduction in the number of measures of all kinds, 50 percent fewer bureau resolutions have started to be adopted, and there has been a reduction in the flow of documents sent to party raykoms and primary organizations. The monitoring and verification of execution are being improved and a more effective system of work with the cadres reserve is being created. Reports from Communists on the fulfillment of statutory requirements have begun to be heard more frequently. All this is producing quite good results.

Efficiency will lend new impetus to the acceleration of movement. It is lacking in many workers who are inclined to replace business with talk and unfounded assurances and promises. Responding to the conversation under way in *PRAVDA* on resructuring, readers report that attachment to the old and attraction to overorganization are still having an impact locally. Some organizations are slow to overcome inertia, formalism, and cliches. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum rightly rebuked the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom in this connection: At plenums and aktiv meetings none of the 125 speeches contained any criticism of the obkom bureau or secretaries.

The demand of the moment is that he who merely "finds his place in the restructuring" and does not intend to work in a new way must go. To call things by their name, to judge everything unequivocally, to provide objective information for higher-ranking party organs and the masses, to display high exactingness and honesty everywhere and in everything, to extirpate inertia and conservatism in any of their manifestations and the desire to embroider on the true state of affairs — all this must be the unshakable rule in party work.

The need for criticism and self-criticism can be felt more keenly than ever. After all, where no exacting words are to be heard an atmosphere of complaceny and permissiveness is created and stagnation is formed. But we must not allow criticism and self-criticism to be turned into farce, into a kind of fashion which has taken over from eulogizing the status quo. Yet that, unfortunately, is what is happening in some places: People engage in

self-flagellation, confess their sins, but do not turn from their old track. Criticism and self-criticism require actions. Recognition of errors should be followed by their rapid rectification.

In checking their work against the congress requirements, the party committees must develop by every means the initiative of the soviets and trade unions and put into operation the tremendous reserves contained in Soviet democracy. We must seek persistently to ensure that every person is not only aware of being the master of our state of all the people but also — the main thing — really is the master. A real, responsible master.

Work and life style cannot be altered immediately. Overcoming inertia in thinking and carrying out restructing is even more complex. The most important thing today is to achieve an understanding by each person of the actueness of the moment we are living through and of its breakthrough nature. Vigorous efforts are needed here, as are great purposefulness and consistency. The militant slogan of these days is "The living creation of the masses is the decisive force of acceleration!"

IZVESTIYA on Improving Social Justice

PM151429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The 27th CPSU Congress on Social Justice"]

[Text] At its 27th March session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined, among other questions, two which have the most direct relation to establishing the principle of social justice in our life — namely, improving the living conditions of invalids from childhood and stepping up the struggle against unearned income. We again see an example of energetic and consistent implementation of very important party congress ideas.

The CPSU Program, the new edition of which was adopted by the 27th congress, clearly sets out the basic tasks of social policy. **Establishing the principle of social justice increasingly fully in all spheres of social relations** is one of the most important. This confirms the main point of party activity, which is to show concern for the people's well-being, improve the living and working conditions of millions of people, and develop their abilities and talents.

Social justice permeates every aspect of socialist social relations. It consists in real people's power, equality of all citizens before the law, effective equal rights among nations, respect for the individual, and the creation of conditions conducive to his all-around development. It also comprises extensive social guarantees: provision of work; access to education, culture, medical services, and housing; and care for the aged, mothers, and children. Strict adherence to the principle of social justice is an important condition in ensuring the unity of the people, the political stability of society, and dynamic development.

This understanding of social justice makes it the fulcrum of party social policy. However, the qualitatively new state of society, which is to be attained by speeding up socioeconomic development, also demands qualitatively higher criteria for assessing Soviet people's living conditions, deepening our concepts of social justice.

That is why the 27th CPSU Congress particularly stressed the need to take a fresh look at the question of further developing the social sphere and fully appreciate its growing significance. The lessons of the past also demand this of us. The certain bias toward technocratic approaches which occurred in past years diminished the attention paid to the social aspect of production, everyday life, and leisure, which could not fail to lower working people's interest in the results of their labor, reduce discipline, and lead to other negative phenomena.

Under socialism the implementation of social justice consists principally in ensuring that our fundamental principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his labor" is applied steadfastly and consistently.

To work according to your ability, you must have the opportunity to develop that ability from childhood. Children from families with different social positions and different levels of prosperity must have roughly equal conditions for making a "start in life." That is why the party congress drew particular attention to the role of social consumption funds. Approximately one-third of the material goods and services used are currently provided by these funds. They play an important role in ensuring that society's members have equal access to education and culture, in equalizing conditions for bringing up children, and in providing for those who for various reasons need occasional or permanent assistance. At the same time it is also a means of providing incentives for skilled, conscicntious labor. The party intends to continue pursuing the line of further increasing and making more effective use of the social funds.

Schools have a crucial role to play in developing abilities. The congress stressed that the pace and extent to which the measures envisaged by the school reform have been carried out cannot yet satisfy us. It demanded that the Leninist principle of combining study with productive labor be applied more fully and that young people's training for independent life and work be radically improved.

To work according to your ability, you must have the opportunity to actually show your ability in the work process. Therefore improvements in quality in the social sphere are impossible without profound transformations in the content of labor. The retooling of the national economy, which — and this was stressed at the congress — must have a clear social thrust, has a basic role here. And good labor organization, which makes it possible for every member of society to work with maximum efficiency, is no less important.

Socialism develops the whole diversity of people's interests, needs, and abilities. Moreover, socialism needs such diversity, regarding it as a necessary condition for further increasing creative activeness, initiative, and competition between minds and talents, without which the socialist way of life and true social justice are inconceivable. If we are unable to raise production and economic competition in the spheres of science and artistic creativity to a new, far higher standard we will be incapable of resolving the tasks of speeding up the country's socioeconomic

development.

These are the most important conditions for the principle of "from each according to his ability" to be effective. But smooth functioning of the second part of the formula — "to each according to his labor" also requires that a number of obligatory conditions be observed.

This primarily involves, as the congress stressed, enhancing the forms of moral incentives and radically improving material incentives. The congress said with the utmost clarity that a gross violation of our principles occurs when a good and a careless worker receive equal remuneration for their work.

Combating unearned income obtained through illegal activity, embezzlement, bribery, speculation, or unauthorized use of state transport, machinery, or equipment for personal gain is an important function of the state. But in stopping unearned income we must not allow suspicion to be cast on people who obtain extra earnings through honest labor. That kind of labor must be fully combined with the principle of socialist management and put on a cooperative or contract basis. The congress drew particular attention to the fact that all efforts to improve distributive relations will prove ineffective and the task of increasing the people's prosperity unfulfilled if we are unable to meet the market's needs for various goods and services. The social acuteness and signficance of the housing problem requires that increasing attention be paid to it. It is not just a matter of increasing the scale of construction and improving its quality but of substantially improving the practice of housing distribution. These questions must be resolved on a broad, democratic basis, openly and under constant public monitoring.

The creation of working and living conditions for women which enable them to successfully combine motherhood with energetic participation in labor and public activity, as the congress stressed, bears the most direct relationship to the problem of social justice. Care for the older generation — war and labor veterans — must occupy a large place in our work. The whole lifetime of a person — from birth to extreme old age — and every aspect of that life, ranging from working and living conditions, health, and leisure through to social, class, and national relations, should be illuminated and warmed by social justice. That is how the party puts the issue. But this demand will become a daily reality only in conditions where every Soviet person works strenuously and efficiently: every Soviet person, no matter where he works or what post he occupies. What we ourselves do will determine what we will have and the way that we will live.

Uzbek Furniture, Wood Processing Minister Named

WA172017 [Editorial Report] Tashkent *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in Russian on 3 April carries on page 1 a 50-word ukase announcing the Uzbek Presidium's appointment of Gayrat Kurbanov as minister for the furniture and wood-processing industries of the republic. The ukase is dated 2 April and is signed by Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A. Salimov and Secretary L. Bekkulbekova.

Central Statistical Administration Reports Industrial Performance Results

PM221254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "To Consolidate and Augment Successes. On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan by the USSR's Industry in the First 3 Months of 1986"]

[Text] The first 3 months saw an achievement of faster pace of industry's development and improvement in the technical and economic indicators in the work of most of its sectors on the basis of increased labor activeness and initiative by collectives in associations and enterprises. **The total volume of output increased by 6.7 percent** in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. **Labor productivity increased by 6.3 percent** and this accounted for 94 percent of the production growth. The set targets for the output of the majority of most important types of articles were exceeded.

The **prime costs and materials-intensiveness** of output produced were reduced, and **profits** increased.

The plan for output sales was fulfilled by all the union republics and by industrial ministries, except for the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

Figures for the fulfillment of the industrial output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for the **ministries** are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 3-Month Sales Plan	1st 3 Months of 1986 as Percentage of First 3 Months of 1985	
	Output Volume	Production	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.6	103	101
Petroleum Industry	99.1	100.9	97
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.9	105	105
Gas Industry	103	110	107
Coal Industry	103	107	106
Ferrous Metallurgy	102	109	109
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	104	103
Chemical Industry	102	112	112
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	103	116	114
Power Machine Building	103	109	109
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	109	108
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	108	110
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	103	107	107
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	103	111	109
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	103	112	111
Automotive Industry	103	107	107
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	103	109	109
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder	105	110	111
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	102	107	107
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	103	109	110
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	103	110	110
Construction Materials Industry	102	109	109
Light Industry	101	104	106
State Agro-Industrial Committee	104	106	106
Fish Industry	105	106	106
Grain Products	104	102	103
Medical and Microbiological Industry	101	112	110

One-third of industrial associations and enterprises, producing more than one-half of the total volume of output, are operating under the new conditions of economic management. The level of fulfillment of contractual obligation was raised in most ministries in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Industry in all **union republics** was further developed. The indicators for fulfillment of the plans for output sales and for growth rates (including industry under all-union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republic	Percentage Fulfillment of 3-Month Output Sales Plan	1st 3 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 3 Months of 1985	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	102	106.6	106.4
Ukrainian SSR	103	106.8	106.7
Belorussian SSR	103	108.0	107.6
Uzbek SSR	103	108.2	106.1
Kazakh SSR	103	108.1	106.4
Georgian SSR	103	104.3	103.4
Azerbaijan SSR	101	105.0	103.7
Lithuanian SSR	103	106.1	105.7
Moldavian SSR	102	108.6	105.5
Latvian SSR	102	106.5	106.5
Kirghiz SSR	103	105.3	104.0
Tajik SSR	103	101.2	99.3
Armenian SSR	102	104.3	102.2
Turkmen SSR	104	108.2	106.9
Estonian SSR	102	103.8	104.3

Production of the **most important types of industrial output** for the country as a whole was as follows:

Type of Output	Produced in First 3 Months of 1986	1st 3 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 3 Months of 1985
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	437	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	149	101
Gas, billion cubic meters	172	107
Coal, million metric tons	194	105
Steel, million metric tons	40.1	110
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	27.9	108
Steel pipes, million metric tons	4.8	106
Iron ore, million metric tons	61.0	104
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	8.7	113
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients), thousand metric tons	86.2	98
Caustic soda, thousand metric tons	833	110
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	7.0	109
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	1.4	115
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	372	110
Tires for cars and trucks, buses, agricultural machines, motorcycles, and motor scooters, millions	16.9	104
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	13.9	106
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	718	116
of which, with digital program control	306	139
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	175	107
Industrial robots, thousands	3.4	127
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	1.2	104
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	1.1	117
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	63.3	110
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	249	106
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	465	106
Tractors, million horsepower	13.9	105
Agricultural machines, million rubles	1,001	111
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, million rubles	725	108
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	30.3	105
Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	2.3	96

Excavators, thousands	10.7	98
Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	108	111
Paper, million metric tons	1.6	109
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	8.7	112
Cement, million metric tons	32.8	110
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	33	109
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	3.1	103
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	451	104
Footwear, million pairs	209	103
Clocks and watches, millions	17.5	107
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	241	104
Radio receivers, millions	2.2	106
Television sets, millions	2.3	104
of which, color sets	1.0	108
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	1.5	105
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.9	119
Washing machines, millions	1.3	109
Automobiles, thousands	333	100.7
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	295	100.3
Furniture, billion rubles	2.1	107

Plan targets were met **in the agro-industrial complex sectors**, and the output of basic foodstuffs from state raw material resources increased:

	Produced in First 3 Months of 1986	1st 3 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 3 Months of 1985
Meat, million metric tons	2.8	107
Sausage products, thousand metric tons	786	104
Butter, thousand metric tons	236	106
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent, million metric tons	7.5	106
Margarine products, thousand metric tons	405	105
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million metric tons	1.6	102

The plan was fulfilled for the extraction of gas and coal and for the production of steel, finished rolled ferrous metal products, iron ore, mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines, industrial robots, instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, agricultural machines, commercial lumber, paper, cement, and precast ferroconcrete.

Targets for the output of many consumer goods were exceeded. Above-plan output figures are as follows: 26 million square meters of textiles, 5 million items of knitted underwear and outerwear, 1.9 million pairs of footwear, 28,000 radio receivers, 11,000 television sets, 16,000 refrigerators and freezers, furniture worth R49 million, and much other output. The output of nonalcoholic beverages, mineral water, and fruit juices increased by 26 percent.

The scale of retooling and reconstruction of industrial enterprises was expanded. The capital investment funds channeled into this work were 30 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year.

Industrial sectors continued to be supplied with modern means of production. More than 1,500 automated, rotary, rotary-conveyor, and mechanized flow lines were installed, and about 1,000 sections, shops, and production units switched to comprehensive mechanization and automation. The application of advanced resource-saving manufacturing processes was expanded. The production of 290 new types of industrial output was assimilated and started up, including construction materials and efficient equipment for the fuel industry, machine building, and agriculture.

The output of advanced types of machines and equipment developed at an accelerated pace in the machine-building complex sectors: machine tools with digital program control, industrial robots, flexible production modules, and computer equipment. Production of the "Volgar" 170-horsepower caterpillar tractor and the "Don-1500" high-productivity grain harvesting combines was started up.

Ferrous metallurgy boosted the output of high-grade hot-gauged steel, hot-tempered rolled metal products, rolled metal products made of low-alloy steel, and other advanced types of metal products. This resulted in a saving of more than 700,000 metric tons of metal in the national economy.

The reduction of pulp consumption [massoyemkost] in the pulp and paper industry production made it possible to save about 300,000 cubic meters of lumber raw material.

Technical and economic indicators of work improved in many sectors and production units.

The fast pace of output growth in the first 3 months of 1986 is to a certain extent linked with the low growth of production output in the first 3 months of last year (2 percent).

In the first 3 months a number of production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill their plans for total output volume, labor productivity growth, reduction of the prime costs of production, and accumulations. The attainment of targets set by the plan for the development of science and technology was not fully ensured.

The Ministry of Petroleum Industry failed to ensure the fulfillment of the quarterly targets set for petroleum extraction and deliveries.

Output of the following products was below plan: AC electric motors, sulfuric acid, color television sets, and some highly efficient types of products — iron powder, thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components, pneumatic shuttle looms, and units [stantsiya] for the comprehensive mechanization of finishing work in the construction industry.

Considerable laggardness was allowed to occur in the performance of contractual deliveries obligations by associations and enterprises within the systems of the ministries of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry and of the light industry.

Implementing the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, the labor collectives of industrial associations and enterprises are mobilizing existing reserves for the successful fulfillment of the 1986 plan.

USSR Central Statistical Administration

Agricultural Developments for 17-22 April Reported

LD230055 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 17-22 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

17 April

By today, Belorussian machine operators have sown spring crops on an area of about 380,000 hectares. The frontiers of sowing have reached Vitebsk Oblast, the most northerly one in the republic. In the country as a whole, by the start of the week, spring crops and resowing already occupied over 4.8 million hectares. (1000 GMT)

By mid-April, in the country as a whole, perennial and annual grasses have been sown on almost 2.5 million hectares; this spring it is planned to sow feed crops on over 30 million hectares in the country. (1100 GMT)

Large-scale corn sowing started today in the Crimea, using only mechanized equipment. Corn will be grown on some 40,000 hectares in the oblast. (1500 GMT)

Thirteen union republics are now sowing; spring crops already occupy one-tenth of the allocated area. By the end of the 5-year plan, grain production is to be increased to 250-255 million metric tons per annum. This means that the average grain yield must be raised by 5 quintals per hectare, that is, by 1 quintal each year. Correspondents report from farms in various regions. Local officials discuss in general terms the problem of grain production. In Rostov Oblast, there is eagerness to introduce the latest intensive technology, but some of the wheat varieties are unsatisfactory. (Moscow Television 17 Apr 86 1700 GMT)

18 April

The spring fieldwork season has come to southern rayons of Orel Oblast, albeit with not quite favorable weather conditions. The sun shines, then it rains and sleets, and work has to be halted again. Farmers are carrying out moisture retention, fallow plowing, winter crop top-dressing, and perennial grass sowing. The first tens of thousands of hectares have already been sown to early spring and grain crops; Orel Oblast farmers are to sow early grains on more than 500,000 hectares. (1800 GMT)

The sowing of the first 1 million hectares of spring crops has been completed in Krasnodar Kray. Spring crops have now been sown on more than 1 million hectares in Kazakhstan. This year spring and winter crops will be grown on 30 million hectares in the republic. (1950 GMT)

19 April

More than 1 million hectares has been sown to spring crops in Kazakhstan. In the Balkhash plains in Alma Ata and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts they have completed sowing of spring cereal crops. The soil has been well prepared, and the state of the first shoots shows that the quality is good. All rayons in the Crimea are sowing intertilled crops. Many farms have completed plans for beet and sunflower sowing. Preparations for sowing soya are ending. The main crop on irrigated land is now corn. (0000 GMT)

Spring crops have been sown on 1 million hectares in the Kuban steppe. Shoots have appeared on fields of early spring grain and pulse crops. This year's spring sowing has been speeded up thanks to earlier and better preparation of the fields. (0104 GMT)

Farmers in the southern part of Tambov Oblast are retaining moisture and are top-dressing the area sown to perennial grasses. Winter grain crops are being fertilized. Seeds of early grain crops and annual grasses are now being sown. (0204 GMT)

Nearly all agricultural land in Rostov Oblast is now being worked by contract labor teams, which has led to a significant improvement in quality. In the northern part of the oblast, the sowing of early eared crops is coming to an end. In the southern area, the sowing of corn, sunflower, and mangel-wurzel has begun. (1100 GMT)

The second stage of fieldwork has been begun earlier than usual by land husbandry farmers in western rayons of Kalmyk ASSR. They have begun the mass sowing of sunflower, corn, and Sudan grass. Over 100,000 hectares of plowed land in the kray on the steps has been allotted to them. (2004 GMT)

20 April

(Yevgeniy Antonovich Shchetinskiy,) deputy chief of the RSFSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry's Main Administration for Guarding and Protecting the Forest, warns of the dangers and damage caused by farmers burning stubble, particularly in the Far East and Eastern Siberia. Although some people still believe that this is a useful procedure that is beneficial to the soil, it is erroneous and counterproductive. Moreover, the fire may spread to the forests, causing even more damage than in the fields. Stubble burning must stop. It is, in fact, forbidden by a 1977 government decision. (1100 GMT)

21 April

Sowing of early spring crops is coming to an end in Belgorod Oblast, in spite of capricious weather. Efforts are now being concentrated on the area's main cash crop, sugar beet, which has been planted on more than half the area allotted to it. (0200 GMT)

Feed crops are being harvested in southern Tajikistan. The warm winter speeded up their ripening. (0200 GMT)

Farmers in Saratov Oblast are engaged in mass harrowing of autumn fallow. (0204 GMT)

Selectionists of Kirghizia have completed treatment of winter beetroot seeds over 10 days. Machine operators have tilled soil, weeded, and applied mineral fertilizers on the total acreage of almost 10,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of early spring crops has been begun in Penza Oblast. A great deal of attention is being paid to cultivation of grain crops according to progressive technologies. (1100 GMT)

The second harvest of white cabbage has begun this year in Azerbaijan. It is now being dispatched to the country's industrial centers. An average of 300-350 quintals per hectare is being lifted. (1200 GMT)

Irrigated fields in the Danube area have been allocated for corn in a number of farms. Farmers have started planting. The soil has been analyzed and the optimum dosage of fertilizer and water has been worked out scientifically. (2304 GMT)

22 April

Farmers in Penza Oblast have started sowing early spring crops. Sowing is planned to take 5 days. The area using intensive technology will increase by 70,000 hectares, and occupy nearly one-quarter of the whole grain area, which is intended to yield at least 1 million metric tons of grain. (0200 GMT)

In Belorussia farmers have started planting potatoes. For the first time, half the area allocated to them, 200,000 hectares, will be cultivated by intensive technology. Most of the potatoes will be high-yield strains bred for the locality and which have good taste. (0204 GMT)

Stavropol farms have completed sugar beet sowing. It occupies almost 45,000 hectares of arable land. (1100 GMT)

Warm weather has finally set in in Mordovia, so field work is under way to retain moisture. Sowing of early grain crops has begun in the western rayons. (1100 GMT)

Bashkiriya farmers have started spring sowing: intensive cultivation methods will be used on almost 1 million hectares of grain crops, one-third of the sown area. (1100 GMT)

Harvesting of rape and perko has started in Kirgiz valley, yielding 150 quintals per hectare of highly nutritious feed. (1100 GMT)

Tree planting is under way in Altay and is keeping pace with the cutting. This spring 20,000 hectares is to be planted with saplings, more than was cut in the winter. (1100 GMT)

Early grain crops are now being sown in Tamboy Oblast. To date, grain crops have been sown on an area of 75,000 hectares. (2130 GMT)